

New York Tribune

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Entered as second class mail matter. Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of the Tribune from their regular dealer.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—Stocks were heavy and closed lower. The Merchants' Association decided to start an inquiry into the alleged coal trust here, spurred to action by the Tribune's exposure of the so-called combination. H. C. Frick offered the Lenox Library as a gift to the city, agreeing to tear it down and re-erect it on the site of the Arsenal in Central Park. The strike of the water carriers, which was probably the sharpest examination he has experienced as a witness at the hands of Samuel Untermyer, in the water government's attempt to impound \$50,000 of the fee was unsuccessful, application for a preliminary injunction being denied by the United States Circuit Court in New York. The strike of the water carriers, which was probably the sharpest examination he has experienced as a witness at the hands of Samuel Untermyer, in the water government's attempt to impound \$50,000 of the fee was unsuccessful, application for a preliminary injunction being denied by the United States Circuit Court in New York.

DOMESTIC.—Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a purpose to curb the coal monopoly. Grave charges were made by the Marican Coal Company against the Western Railroad. The thanks of Congress were presented to the officers and crew of the Carpathia for the rescue of the Titanic. In a joint resolution passed by the Senate the investigating committee reported its findings, and many recommendations for safeguarding lives at sea were made. It was stated in the State Department that if any rebellion in the interior of the island there would be no waiting for negotiations before the marines started work. Secretary of State Knox advised the world against the United States against the coffee trust, on the ground that it may cause complications with Brazil. Attorney General Wickham disapproved with Mr. Knox, as the matter was the President's decision. Ex-Governor Guild of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Russia, announced that he would not seek to succeed Mr. Murray Crane in the State Department. The House passed the new appropriation bill, carrying \$119,000,000 for any provision for new battleships. Henry W. A. Page, of New York, who called members of Congress "crooks," was found guilty of criminal libel. The Ohio Constitutional Convention passed the woman's suffrage proposal on the third and final reading by a vote of 74 to 37. Senators Lea and Kern, in a telegram to Senator Lorimer, asked him to name a specific date when he would be in Washington to speak on his election case. Lorimer's Chicago physician stated that the Senator was at present too ill to travel.

FOREIGN.—The British government called a conference of both parties to the London dock strike to meet on Friday. The strike of the dockers in London, with the exception of supplies of food, was paralyzed. It was reported that a deputation of the controlling "body" of the Mexican Congress would visit the United States, and propose that if he will recognize Congress the latter will remove the embargo on the latter. The United States policy of protecting American interests in the island of Cuba, and the Cuban government sent more troops to suppress the revolt. The State Department at Washington announced that the United States policy of protecting American interests in the island of Cuba, and the Cuban government sent more troops to suppress the revolt. The State Department at Washington announced that the United States policy of protecting American interests in the island of Cuba, and the Cuban government sent more troops to suppress the revolt.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 59.

PLAIN TALK FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

It is seldom, and perhaps happily so, that a casual obiter dictum of a toastmaster is so promptly and seriously put into practical effect as was a remark of Mr. Henry White of the Pan-American dinner on Monday evening. Speaking from the plenitude of experience and observation of a long and successful diplomatic career in which, as he said, it had been his policy to induce others to talk while he kept silence and listened, he dwelt upon the profitability of direct conversations between the representatives of different countries, and then added the observation that thus, in a face to face and "heart to heart" talk, they might say in friendship and with mutual profit things which if said by telegraph or mail at long range might almost be cause for war. It may have been unexpected by him, but certainly it should have been gratifying in a high degree, to have some of the speakers who followed him give forthwith a practical illustration of this very fact.

cable from Rio for meddling with the property of a foreign state even to the sacrifice of international friendship might seem ominous of trouble, while over the coffee and cigars, within hand's reach of the representatives of the government which he was criticizing, the Brazilian Ambassador was able to do it without fear and without reproach. It would doubtless be extremely visionary to expect all diplomatic affairs to be conducted in post-prandial symposiums, but it would be ungraciously obtuse to fail to recognize the immense utility of occasional exchanges of confidences in that fashion. The beauty of it is that it is a clear case of "Heads I win, tails you lose," which is incomparably the most delightful game in the world. For if these frank utterances result in direct good, the full credit thereof can justly be claimed for their makers, while if there is any intimation of resultant mischief, nothing is easier than a complete disclaimer of responsibility. But the occurrence of mischief is a contingency too remote for practical consideration.

AFTER NEW JERSEY.

The loss of most of the New Jersey delegates by President Taft, indicated by the returns up to midnight, will inevitably disappoint his supporters, who had hoped for a turn in the tide recently running against him, and will correspondingly elate the followers of Colonel Roosevelt. It will also make the contest at Chicago more critical and strenuous than seemed possible up to a few days ago. It is evident that the President's renomination depends on his holding in line the delegates so far accredited to him and winning a majority of the contests. In nearly all the contests, however, both the *prima facie* title and the presumption of party regularity are on his side. The national committee cannot fairly refuse, and we believe will have no disposition to refuse, to seat delegates chosen under the sanction of party forms and representing the ascertained majority of the voters in their states and districts. The temporary roll of the convention must be prepared with due fidelity to the facts presented, to established precedents and to party loyalty, and if, when it has been so prepared, it shows a majority in the convention for Mr. Taft no bulldozing tactics will be allowed to deprive him of control and a renomination.

PARK AND POSTOFFICE.

When Yahoo Four Corners, with its five hundred inhabitants, wants a new postoffice it goes to Congress with confidence that it will get the postoffice it wants, built as it would have it and where it would have it—the pride of the village. When New York, with its millions of inhabitants, requires a new postoffice it is threatened with one where nobody wants it, where it will interfere with the city's plans for its own beautifying and where it will be a humiliation to the public. That is what it means to be a metropolis. And that is why New York has had to send to Washington so many important representatives to protest to-day against the erection of a monstrous skyscraper on the site of the present Postoffice. It ought not to be necessary for the city's speakers at the O'Gorman bill hearing to do more than call attention to the general desire of the citizens to see City Hall Park extended once more to cover the site of the present Postoffice, and to the evident understanding of the city in allocating that site to the federal government that it would one day revert to the city. The generosity of New York in granting it for a relatively small sum should not be abused. The federal government has had more than its money's worth of use out of that piece of park and should make terms for its return to the city.

OFF "THE SINGLE TRACK"

Colonel George Harvey has turned his back on the "single track" system in politics. His own ideas used to run on only one pair of rails, until a memorable head-on collision occurred about five months ago which sent him, sadly shaken, to the political hospital. Now he is back, and he is again advising the Democratic party how to choose a candidate for the Presidential nomination. But he is not taking the chances he used to take. Instead of one peerless and manifestly predestined choice of academic origin he now presents two choices of practical rather than scholastic training. He is playing either to win against the other and no bumps to Harvey whichever way the cat jumps. In a two-part article which appears in the June number of "The North American Review" the colonel says:

As between Champ Clark, Speaker, and Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the House, choice must be made by the representatives of their party in convention assembled. The patriotism and the Democracy of both are beyond the possibility of question. It is interesting to see the editor of "The North American Review" at work proving Speaker Clark's strength as a Presidential candidate. Here are two gems of political thought on which he seeks to base his demonstration:

Mr. Chairman, after nine days of sore travel at least one truth has been brought forth on the Republican side of this House, and that by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Kinney), when he said that I would destroy every customer of mine in America. He is entirely correct. If I had my way to-day, sir, I would tear them all down, from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but dens of robbers. There are but two men in all the hoary registers of time that Cleveland's name ought to be associated with—Judah Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. Shades of Arnold, forgive the profanation! He at least did not hire a substitute to do his dirty work. Upon reflection I think I really ought to beg the pardon of Judah Iscariot, because after his treason he did have the grace to go out and hang himself. He [Cleveland] stole the liver of heaven to serve the devil. He played a colossal bunco game upon the Democracy of America. He was the tool

of plutocrats masquerading as a Democrat. We have gone fast and far when the editor of "Harper's Weekly" as well as of "The North American Review" can use the latter extract to demonstrate "the integrity, the patriotism and the Democracy" of any aspirant for the Presidential nomination. Yet great minds often work queerly when they have got off the single track and are operating on two tracks leading in opposite directions.

THE REPORT ON THE TITANIC.

The propriety and utility of the Senate committee's investigation of the loss of the Titanic receive abundant vindication in the committee's report and in Senator Smith's speech of introduction and summary. It was announced some time ago that there would be no personal censure in the report, nor any attempt to invade the British jurisdiction by prescribing or even suggesting penalties for those responsible for the disaster. This forecast is fulfilled, save to the extent that a simple rehearsal of the facts elicited itself conveys moral indictment and censure. It was impossible to say less than that Captain Smith's extraordinary disregard of the dangers of which he had been warned was a direct cause of the disaster, while in declaring that his willingness to die was the expiating evidence of his fitness to live Senator Smith paid a deserved tribute to the best qualities of that supremely unfortunate commander. Nor is it easy to disagree with him in thinking that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the captain of the Californian for his failure to ascertain the facts concerning the ship which only a gunshot away was making signals of distress.

It is pleasant to turn, however, to other features of the report, to the commendation of the vigilance and valor of the captain of the Carpathia and of others who contributed to the rescue of those who were saved and of the wireless telegraphic operators on the doomed ship. Most profitable of all, however, are the entirely impersonal portions, in which the imperfections of construction and equipment of the Titanic are pointed out and demands are made for action which will minimize the danger of a repetition of the disaster. The lessons of the hour, as Senator Smith truly said, would indeed be fruitless if action did not follow hard upon the day of reckoning. And the possibility of effective action is clear and indisputable. The recommendations concerning construction and equipment which are made in the report will commend themselves even to those who were lately inclined to criticize the lack of expert nautical knowledge which was at times displayed during the investigation.

LEGISLATION MUST FOLLOW FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Which are approved as appropriate and necessary. To some extent American legislation will be effective, even for the regulation of foreign ships visiting our ports. Still more effective will be the legislation or administrative orders which the world will expect from the governments under whose direct jurisdiction the ships are. Perhaps most important of all will be the international action, toward which steps have already been taken, for the establishment of uniform rules among all maritime nations and for the better regulation of traffic on the high seas.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Mr. Henry C. Frick has made a generous and public spirited proposal to Park Commissioner Stover in offering to reconstruct in Central Park the Lenox Library building, which is to be razed in order to give place to a dwelling house. If the plan is carried out the old and discredited Arsenal will be torn down and the Lenox Library building, erected on a site somewhat north of the Arsenal, across the transverse road at 45th street, will take its place as the park administration building. Removal of the restaurant building, the development of a garden on its site and that of the Arsenal and the construction of modern menagerie buildings would complete the improvements.

THE PLAN HAS MANY MERITS.

The Arsenal building and its surroundings have long been unworthy of the city. The Lenox Library building, on the other hand, is a respectable structure which will probably appear to advantage in the park. No more park area would be occupied by it than is now occupied by the Arsenal and restaurant, and the appearance of that part of the park now occupied by the Arsenal could be improved by the landscape architect's art.

MR. UNTERMYER'S INVESTIGATION.

Members of the "money trust" investigating committee must not be unreasonable. If they are kept in the dark about the plans for the inquiry which are being made by counsel they will be patient. In good time Mr. Untermyer will permit them to hear the evidence. If counsel have availed themselves of the entire appropriation and the committee has not funds even to pay clerical expenses, Mr. Untermyer will in due time get more money out of Congress and may see his way to letting the committee spend a little of it.

THE COMMITTEE SHOULD NOT TAKE ITSELF TOO SERIOUSLY.

This is Mr. Untermyer's investigation. The appointment of the committee was a mere formality. Mr. Untermyer procured it because it was necessary, and its members should not question the ways of its creator. Mr. Untermyer got it more power when he felt that more power was needed, and he is engaged now in getting it still more power. He will get it more money. As for plans, why should not Mr. Untermyer prepare the plans for his own investigation? It would be an act of presumption for the committee to suggest the lines which he should follow. That would be well enough for the ordinary committee, which appoints its own counsel in the usual way, but when counsel appoints the committee the situation is different. If there are any grumblers it will be known at once that they are minions of the "money trust."

THE COMING GREATEST CITY.

A bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau bears out the prediction made in The Tribune when the population of New York City in 1910 was first announced, that within a comparatively short time our metropolitan district would be the most populous in the world. New York City within its present political limits has more inhabitants than any other centre except London. The British capital in its maximum area, called the Metropolitan and City police district, had in 1901 6,581,372 inhabitants and in 1911 7,252,063. Its area is 43,424 acres, while New York City proper, with a population of 4,766,883 in 1910, covers only 183,555 acres. According to the Census Bureau's calculations, the metropolitan district of New York covers 616,927

acres and its population in 1910 was 6,474,508. The metropolitan district, as mapped out at Washington, includes Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Manhattan, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Bayonne, Passaic, West Hoboken, East Orange, Perth Amboy, Orange, Montclair, Union, Kearny, Bloomfield, Harrison, Hackensack, West New York, Irvington, Englewood, Rahway, Rutherford, South Orange, Nutley, Roosevelt and Guttenberg, in New Jersey. It could, therefore, easily be extended north and east, although much further enlargement toward the west is precluded.

The gain in population in the district between 1900 and 1910 was at the rate of 40.5 per cent. Greater London's gain between 1901 and 1911 barely exceeded 10 per cent, so that at the end of another decade our metropolitan district at the present rate of growth will have more than 9,000,000 inhabitants, while London will have a little less than 8,000,000.

THE WAITERS' STRIKE SHOULD RESULT IN A GREAT SERVING OF THEM.

The London dock strikers warn the government that if it resorts to extreme measures they will retaliate. The "extreme measures" to which they object comprise chiefly the giving of police protection to honest men who want to do honest work and earn an honest living. Unless the government will withhold its protection from these and abandon them to the brickbats and bludgeons of the mob, "the peaceful conduct of the dispute will be impeded." It is difficult to imagine a situation in which the duty of the government could be much clearer.

Reef is still going up, touching on Monday the highest price in thirty years. Pretty soon the cow will take its place with the horse and the dog among the domestic companions of man, to be fed upon only in desperate emergencies.

The disciplining of a large part of the senior class of Rutgers College for participation in a "beer keg party" suggests the inquiry why it should so often be regarded as necessary for most college students to indulge in such a carouse. If young men are in the habit of drinking beer or any other beverages at home and elsewhere, there may be no reason why they should not do so while in college. But if that is not their habit, there is no reason why they should be dragged into it in college.

The decision that too much water is adulteration of canned tomatoes is perfectly logical—just as much so as in the case of milk.

The principle that a license, certificate or other instrument which is obtained illegally or fraudulently may be revoked or cancelled is one which commands itself to common sense and justice, in the case of naturalization papers as well as anything else.

The Mexican insurgents are said to be angry at the United States because it will not let them get arms and ammunition from this side of the border. That is a sort of ill will which this nation can afford to incur.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"When seals were taught to do tricks in balancing and to twirl flaming torches, and when a crowd of a trainer, we thought the highest point in that commercially valuable line of education had been reached," says a writer in a Berlin paper. "But a new 'first place' has been created for a grass-green cockatoo. This educated member of the parrot family rides a tiny bicycle at command and seems to enjoy the sport. He does many tricks for which professional riders receive applause. The same collection of animal wonders contains a monster lion, which is shown in a cage provided with a grand piano. A woman, trainer enters, seats herself at the instrument and strikes a chord, at which the lion leaps upon the piano and glares at the pianist. Then she plays, and the lion roars in time with the music. What next?"

THE AMATEUR BUTLER FIRED, AND SOMETHING LIMPED OUT THROUGH THE BUSHES.

The amateur butler fired, and something limped out through the bushes. The guide indicated. "That was a rare species I hit!" "Not so rare."

THE DIFFERENT.

Note. A letter of Matthew was sent that if he had financial backing he could raise the Titanic. Some other pen, in words not bad, has written: "Mad as any batter!" Why hatters as a class are mad is not the point. It doesn't matter.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

President National Immigration League. New York, May 28, 1912.

"PUNISHING" MRS. PANKHURST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is with much regret that I see that some of the suffragists who are members of what they call the Daughters of Liberty are endeavoring to avenge Mrs. Pankhurst's punishment for her terrible troubles she endured in London to try and force her objects through. We men were in hopes that the women of this country did not approve of the vicious things Mrs. Pankhurst and other suffragists did in London, but if they are like-minded they, as well as the London women, will defeat their object, to force their country to allow them to vote the same as men, for if they are vicious enough to do or approve of such crazy actions they should not be deemed capable to vote.

ANOTHER THING THEY WILL HURT THEMSELVES ABOUT.

Another thing they will hurt themselves about marriage, as men want gentle women for wives and not vicious ones. Instead of calling their society the Daughters of Liberty they should call it the Daughters of Liberty to Do Evil, for that seems what they want when they talk of boycotting England to punish Mrs. Pankhurst and her kind.

A SON OF LIBERTY, NOT LICENSE.

New York, May 28, 1912.

FAVORS ONLY SIGNED LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Some well meaning people who have the tenacity to write letters for publication in the newspapers should reflect that any such communication gains in strength when it is signed by a proper name.

LE BRUN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED.

Edgerton Stewart, secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has announced that the first prize for the Le Brun Travelling Scholarship Competition has been awarded to Otto R. Eggers. Honorable mention has been given to the following, in the order named: Stewart Wagner, Charles H. North, Joseph J. Gander and Oliver R. Bauer, Jr. All of the competitive drawings are on exhibition in the Architectural League Room, 215 West 57th street, where they will remain on view until June 1.

THE CITY HISTORY CLUB WILL BE DEDICATED.

The City History Club, which has a special committee in charge of the work, will dedicate its eleventh milestone to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. George F. Kunz, the vice-president of the club, will make an address, and Park Commissioner Stover will receive the tablet and marker for the city. It will be unveiled by the City History Club.

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heads uncovered during that time. "Observance of this kind have occurred frequently," said a retired merchant, "since the McKinley funeral, but I remember one occasion long before that time when I was asked to 'stop.' It was on the day John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry. I was at a little school in Albany. Our teacher was a Hamilton man, George L. Brock, who was explaining an example at the blackboard when a bell tolled. He dropped the chalk, turned to the class, lifted both his hands, palms out, and said impressively but almost in a whisper: 'Still still! They're hanging John Brown!' and then he stood motionless, tears on his cheeks, until the bells ceased. No one moved and no one who looked on 'Pop Brock's' face at that time will ever forget it."

"What are you writing now?" "An advertisement for my new book. I write my own advertisements." "How about the press notices?" "I'll do them next." "And then?" "Then I'll write the book." Louisville Courier-Journal.

"WOMEN DON'T WANT VOTE"

"Anti" Asks, "Why Increase Our Already Overloaded Luggage?"

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In connection of today's article with the signature, "Not Militant, But Anti," says: "When the United States once makes up its mind it will act surprisingly quick in granting to its women the desired privilege to vote." This statement would seem to indicate that the author of it regarded the United States as some sort of a machine which could, perhaps, be made to perform tricks by the simple pressing of an electric button. "Press the suffrage button and it (the United States) does the rest."

It is quite in keeping with the wholeheartedness of the suffragists that they should take for granted without further discussion that all the women of the United States would favor the pressing of the suffrage button. If it were tried our opponents might change their minds "surprisingly quick," to quote again.

The majority of the women of this country do not want the ballot. Their usefulness is in no way hindered by their lack of voting power, nor will it be increased one bit or little by this added burden. The body politic does not need for its salvation more votes, but better votes. Let us, instead of increasing the number of voters, raise the standard of the present voter, though not his price, heaven forbid!

Up to date the suffragists have given us the positive proof that the ballot which would be put into politics by their enfranchisement would be powerful enough to leave the whole lot. Rather, on the other hand, they point with pride to the fact that in California, for instance, the women vote about as the men do!

To trespass further on your good nature and space, the anti do not "assert" that their brain is inferior to man's. If that were true in many cases our heads would be so big that they would be a vacuum. But we do assert, and the evidence from the suffrage states has never proved the contrary, that we can accomplish the same good in the world without this new burden, which only makes our journey to the final goal—the helping of mankind—that much more arduous. Why increase our already overloaded luggage by adding a Pandora's box?

NOT MILITANT, BUT ANTI.

New York, May 28, 1912.

WARNING ON DILLINGHAM BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since the news spread that the House Immigration Committee had tabled the Dillingham bill friends of immigration throughout the country took it for granted that all danger had passed. An error such as this may cost us dear. Presiding over a mass meeting at Cooper Union last Friday, May 24, former Congressman Herbert Parsons warned his vast audience with these words: "Not until Congress adjourns will the country be safe."

The truth is the same House committee met the following day to rescind its decision, but did have a quorum present. The vote was taken and the bill was tabled. Included among the speakers were Mr. Gold, Mr. James M. Curley, George Koenig, Thomas M. Bell, J. Hampton Moore and Theron E. Catlin.

The five favoring an Hibernian test were J. L. Burnett, Augustus P. Gardner, E. A. Hayes, H. T. Helgeson and Caleb Powers. Three members of the committee were absent. Of these, John M. Moore and William G. Brown are understood to favor the bill. The position of the third, John A. M. Mohr, is unknown.

It follows, at any rate, that his will be the controlling vote when the entire committee is present, and it is for us to concentrate our efforts toward gaining him over to our side, or at least inducing him to remain neutral.

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People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 28.—Mrs. Taft occupied a box with Mrs. John Hays Hammond this afternoon at the New National to see the Lumber gambol. Mrs. Hays, Misses Hays and Harris and John Hays Hammond, Jr., were of the party.

Miss Taft attended the afternoon performance of the circus, with a party of young friends.

The President will give a dinner at the White House in honor of the officers with the German fleet, when they pay their visit to Washington.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 28.—The German Ambassador, who will accompany the President and Secretary Meyer to Norfolk on the Mayflower on Saturday, will entertain for the officers of the German fleet. Secretary Meyer also will have them as guests of honor, and a luncheon will be given for them at Annapolis when they visit there on route to New York.

The Mexican Ambassador, who went to New York for the Pan-American dinner, will return to-morrow. The Italian Ambassador, Marchese Cusani, has been as a guest at the White House. Baron de Carli, an official of the Italian government, who has been making a tour of the United States, is accompanied on the trip by Signor Augusto Rosso, Italian attaché, who came to Washington with him.

The Ambassador and Marchese Cusani will entertain at luncheon to-morrow for some delegates to the congress of navigation, now in session at Philadelphia.

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Chang, who have occupied a charming place on the list of guests for the summer, will spend part of the early summer travelling through the mountainous districts of New England. They will leave here early in June.

The Argentine Minister, who has been absent since March 18, will arrive in New York on Saturday and will at once join his family here.

The Swiss Minister returned this afternoon after attending the navigation congress in Philadelphia. He probably will go to Switzerland about August to join Mme. Ritter and their family, who will return to this country with him in the autumn.

The counselor of the French Embassy and Countess de Peretti de la Rocca have been as a guest for several days, while de la Rocca, of Roubaix, Penn., for whom they entertained informally at luncheon to-day, will be put into politics by their enfranchisement would be powerful enough to leave the whole lot. Rather, on the other hand, they point with pride to the fact that in California, for instance, the women vote about as the men do!

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EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

President National Immigration League. New York, May 28, 1912.

"PUNISHING" MRS. PANKHURST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is with much regret that I see that some of the suffragists who are members of what they call the Daughters of Liberty are endeavoring to avenge Mrs. Pankhurst's punishment for her terrible troubles she endured in London to try and force her objects through. We men were in hopes that the women of this country did not approve of the vicious things Mrs. Pankhurst and other suffragists did in London, but if they are like-minded they, as well as the London women, will defeat their object, to force their country to allow them to vote the same as men, for if they are vicious enough to do or approve of such crazy actions they should not be deemed capable to vote.

Another thing they will hurt themselves about marriage, as men want gentle women for wives and not vicious ones. Instead of calling their society the Daughters of Liberty they should call it the Daughters of Liberty to Do Evil, for that seems what they want when they talk of boycotting England to punish Mrs. Pankhurst and her kind.

A SON OF LIBERTY, NOT LICENSE.

New York, May 28, 1912.

FAVORS ONLY SIGNED LETTERS.

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